GENERAL BULLER FIGHTING HIS WAY TO LADYSMITH.

His Troops Performing Herole Feats and Sacrificing Their Lives Freely Among the Kops and Ravines.

THEY STORM PIETER'S HILL

DRIVE THE BOERS FROM ONE OF THEIR STRONGEST POSITIONS.

And Finally Occupy the Place, After Losing Many Brave Men, Who Faced a Most Galling Fire.

GENERAL BULLER'S ADVICES

HE TELLS THE WAR OFFICE HOW HE TURNED THE ENEMY'S LEFT,

And Praises the Work of His Soldiers, Who Scattered the Boers in All Directions.

FUSILIERS LOSE HEAVILY

ONE COMPANY IS ALMOST ANNIHI LATED BY A FUSILLADE.

Two Hundred and Fifty Men Are Killed and Wounded in the Railway Hill Fight-Ladysmith Suffering.

LONDON, March 1, 4:15 a. m.-General Buller's distinct success in storming Pieter's hill brings the rescue of Ladysmith near, but the War Office intimated late last evening that an immediate announcement of relief need not be expected. The goings to and fro at midnight of officials and messengers suggested that important news has been received. If this were the case, Lord Lansdowne obviously desired to sleep on before taking the public into his confidence. As his message reveals, General Buller's successful attack came after the hard fighting of Friday, and it was improvised and its execution begun during the armistice of Sunday. In proposing the armistice, the British commander stipulated that both sides should be free to move, but that neither should do any shooting. He was therefore, within his privileges in immediately beginning to transfer his troops.

General Buller's tidings come weighted with his long list of casualties. His losses in the four attempts to get General White out aggregate 4,000.

Ladysmith is in desperate straits. Charles Williams, the military expert, says he learns on high authority-presumably that of Lord Wolseley-that "General White's force is almost at its last gasp." "This is not so much," says Mr. Williams, "on account of any lack of provisions or of ammunition, neither of which is yet exhausted, as because of the poisonous waters of the Klip river and the evil effects of the heat on the terrain in which the garrison must reside. Even those who have escaped fever, dysentery and diarrhoea are in a state of low vitality. They can still | the engagement: man trenches and would probably hold their own against a last desperate assault, but they can initiate nothing. General drinking, and to boil it is impossible because of the scarcity of fuel. It is thick with putrid animal matter. Tea made of it has a suspended fibre, something like beef tea. It is caused by the sewage from the passes under the thumb of the censor, it more than offsets whatever jolly news may be heliographed from Lady-

Though General Buller's lengthy dispatch is construed as a victory bravely won, the commander of the force in Natal has so often reported victories without achieving his main object that the public has learned to contain its jubilation until Ladysmith is actually relieved, while the long list of ent gain by General Buller 4s always awaited with dread and anxiety, which temporarily rob his partial success of its cepted belief that General Buller is determined to reach General White this time, and though the stages are disappointingly slow, the nation confidently awaits news of the relief of those 8,000 besieged troops.

Spencer Wilklason, commenting on Gen. as though Tuesday's attack had covered ing, to know what fortune lies beyond it the other, to be decisive. Apparently, Lord the course of events in Natal, and General Buller's force has now been subjected to a The moment seems opportune to point the necessity of sending General Buller rein-

The military critic of the Times, dwelling upon the difficulties facing General Buller. exactly adapted to the tactics of a tenacious rear guard and if the Boers continue their resistance with the skill and stubbornness hitherto shown, many difficulties remain to be surmounted."

PIETER'S HILL CAPTURED.

Good News Reported by Gen. Buller-The Enemy's Left Turned.

enemy's position, was magnificently captured yesterday and sixty prisoners taken. The dispatch follows:

"Headquarters, Hlangwana, Feb. 28, 5 a m .- Finding that the passage of Langewacht's spruit was commanded by strong entrenchments, I reconnoitered for another passage of the Tugela. One was found for me below the cataract by Col. Sandbach, royal engineer, on Feb. 25. We commenced making an approach thereto, and on Feb. 26, finding that I could make the passage practicable, I crossed the guns and baggage back to the south side of the Tugela, took up the pontoon bridge on Monday night and relaid it at the new site, which is just below the present marked cataract.

"During all this time the troops had been scattered, crouching under hastily constructed stone shelters and exposed to a galling shell and rifle fire, and throughout they maintained the most excellent spirits. Tuesday General Barton with two battalions of the Sixth Brigade and the Dublin Fusiliers crept about a mile and a half down the banks of the river, and ascended an almost perpendicular cliff of about five hundred feet, assaulted and carried the top of Pieter's hill. This hill, to a certain extent, turned the enemy's left, and the Fourth Brigade, under Colonel Norcott, and the Eleventh Brigade, Colonel Kitchener commanding, the whole under command of General Warren, assailed the enemy's position, which was magnificently carried by the South Lancashire Regiment about sunset. We took about sixty prisoners and scattered the enemy in all directions. There seems to be still a considerable body of them under and on Bulwana mountain.

"Our losses, I hope, are not large. They certainly are much less than they would have been were it not for the admirable manner in which the artillery was served. especially the guns manned by the royal naval force and the Natal volunteers."

The Queen to Buller's Soldiers. LONDON, Feb. 28.-The Queen has telegraphed General Buller as follows: "I have heard with the deepest concern the heavy losses sustained by my brave Irish soldiers and I desire to express my sympathy and admiration of the splendid fighting qualities they have exhibited throughout these trying operations."

General Buller has wired his thanks to the Queen for her telegram of "gracious sympathy and encouragement."

BOERS USING SOFT BULLETS.

Mr. Churchill Says They Are Using Five Kinds of Illegal Missiles.

LONDON, March 1 .- Winston Churchill in a dispatch from Colenso, dated Tuesday, says: "The condition of the wounded who were unattended on the hillside Sunday was so painful that General Buller sent a flag of truce to the enemy and it was arranged that throughout Sunday military movements should continue on both sides, but there should be no shooting. This truce terminated at dusk. The Boers then resumed a furious musketry attack on the British left. The attack was repulsed. Fighting continues vigorously. We shall see who can stand 'bucketing'

best, the Briton or the Boer." Mr. Churchill goes on to say that there is abundant proof of the Boers using a large proportion of illegal bullets, no fewer than five different kinds of exploding or expanding bullets having been found. He also asserts that the Boers are employing armed Kaffirs and he adds: "I have always tried to be fair toward the Boers, but, after making every allowance, it must be said that they show, when in stress, a very dark, cruel and vengeful underside of char- is expressed for their valor and it is felt acter."

A dispatch to the Times from Colenso says: "Before Sunday's armistice many of the British wounded had been left out for thirty-six hours. The Boers gave them water."

THE RAILWAY HILL DISASTER.

Two Hundred and Fifty British Soldiers Killed and Wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 28 .- But for the surren der of General Cronje, which overshadowed the news from Natal, England would be shuddering over the British reverses at Railway hill, where the Inniskilling Fusi-Hers were caught in a Boer trap and

Railway hill from Pieters. which they passed up the heavy broken ground to the first Boer trench. Half way up the hill the Boers retreated to the crest, and then came back on either flank of the Irish troops, enfilading the captured trench All night and until 9 o'clock in the mornour men held the position under ceaseless fire and at terrible cost. At rollcall only five officers and one hundred men answered to their names.

Colonel Thackeray and Major Sanders. of the Inniskillings; Colonel Sitwell, of the Dublin Fusiliers; Captain Maitland, of the Second Gordons, and Colonel Thorold, of the Welsh Fusiliers, were killed. Two hundred and fifty-two of the rank and file were General Lyttleton's brigade relieved

hem at 10 o'clock this morning, when the Boer artillery pounded the troops holding the center kopjes without pause, but with LONDON, March 1.-A dispatch to the

Daily Mail from Pieter's Station, dated Sunday, Feb. 25, and describing the twelve days' continuous fighting, of which the attack upon Railway hill by the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers was one of the supreme moments, says: "The Inniskillings joined the column with twenty-four officers. They have five left. That tells the tale. No map, no penned account can give an idea of the difficulties of these hills and ridges, which succeed each other like waves in a heavy sea, one giving way only to another. Each can be enfiladed, and until one is taken it is impossible, even with the keenest scoutadvanced position, covering | The military problem changes as the column advances, each kopje refusing to give ficulty, the tropical rainy season set in to-Builer and his staff are virtually living the private's life. There has not been even a tent to cover the commanding generals. not rain proof tiny streams of water pour

down upon and blot the official records." NOT A MAN LEFT STANDING.

Brave Company of Fusiliers Almost Annihilated by Boers.

LONDON, Feb. 28 .- A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Colenso, dated Monday, describing the famous advance of the Inniskillings last Friday, says: "I saw the showing twelve killed, eighty-two wounded the 15th. The whole army swung to

HIS ARMY WITH RAPIDITY.

Will Probably Be Forced to Follow Kitchener's Sudan Plan and Build a Railway.

MESSAGE FROM HIS LORDSHIP

HE SAYS CRONJE AND HIS ARMY HAVE BEEN SENT SOUTH.

and Children Who Were Found with the Boers Are Being Returned to Their Homes.

PRAISE FOR THE CANADIANS

WHOSE DASH INDUCED THE BOER How Lord Roberts Received the Sur-GENERAL TO SURRENDER.

Roberts's Meeting with Cronje-Total British Loss to Date, 12,834-Rensburg Reoccupied.

LONDON, March 1, 4:30 a. m .- There is no authoritative indication yet of what Lord Roberts will do next. It seems likely that a branch railway will be built across the veldt to lessen the difficulties of transport. Colonel Girouard, who built the Sudan Railway, is with Lord Roberts. The strain on the Western Railway is seen from the fact that the population of Kimberley, two weeks after the relief, continues on reduced rations. Lord Roberts's troops, thus far, have been only partially

It is quite clear to technical heads that those who talk of an immediate and rapid advance far into the Free State do not realize the transport conditions. The Boers, as it now appears, have built a railway from Harrismith to Kroomstadt, to facilitate the movement of their troops between

Natal and the Free State. With the additional six hundred Boers reported prisoners at Kimberley it seems that the number of men captured by Lord Roberts nearly reaches five thousand.

The newspapers comment on the hero of Kandahar's achievement, laying special stress on the gallantry of the Canadians, who, according to a Paardeberg special, were actually fighting hand to hand in the Boer trenches when General Cronje surrendered, though this scarcely agrees with Lord Roberts's dispatch. In this connection the Times prints the following dispatch from Paardeberg, dated Tuesday: "The performance of the Canadians under an absolutely withering fire which caused them to retire fifty yards until the englneers had dug trenches, was splendid. The feelings. Lord Roberts was surrounded by aim moonlight and the cloudy sky alone rendered the enemy's point-blank fusillade ineffective. The Canadians held the position until dawn. The greatest admiration that a new era has been opened to the empire, now that the Canadians have

avenged Majuba. A dispatch to the Morning Post from Paardeberg says: "The Canadians were only prevented from carrying General Cronje's laager at the point of the bayonet by imperative orders to the contrary. Their gallantry is the universal theme of conversation. We captured five thousand small arms. Our tremendous shell fire had scarcely any appreciable effect on the Boer trenches. Their wounded during the week numbered about eighty. The number of

their dead we have not ascertained." . The rapidly growing casualty lists are being classified as quickly as possible. slaughtered. The Mail's correspondent. They show that up to this morning the under date of Pieters, Feb. 24, describes total number of casualties was 12,834, of which 2,319 were added during the last "Last night the Inniskilling Fusiliers, fortnight. Ten of the eleven Scotch regi- river banks were honeycombed Irish regiments 2,000. contingent 26. The casualties are classified thus: Killed, 1,993; wounded, 6,838; missing, 3,173; disease, 830.

Gibson Bowles, Conservative member of Parliament for King's Dinn, who much struck by the statement of Cecil Rhodes the other day that the profits of the De Beers Company last year £2,000,000, and that there are diamonds in Kimberley now valued at £167,000, intends to suggest to Mr. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, that the rescued property be distributed among the troops as salvage, or at least be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of the fallen.

Lieutenant Barentzen, writing on behalf of himself and of other Scandinavian prisoners, affirms that there are no mercenaries in the Boer army, and no volunteers who receive a penny for their services.

There has been extravagant rejoicing in Cape Colony and Natal over the surrender of General Cronje. At Durban, Natal, the stars and stripes have been flying alongside the union jack over the town hall.

DISPATCHES FROM ROBERTS.

He Announces the Departure of Crouje

and Other Prisoners. LONDON, Feb. 28.-The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts: "Paardeberg, Feb, 28 .- Cronje, with his family, left here yesterday in charge of Major General Prettyman, and under, the escort of the City Imperial Volunteers and mounted infantry. Later in the day the remaining prisoners went in charge of the Earl of Erroll and escorted by the Gloucesters and a hundred Imperial Volunteers. The women and children are being sent to large convoys, allowing full rations to the

"I understand that great dissatisfaction was felt by the Boers at Cronje's refusal to acceet an offer of safe conduct to the women and children, and medical care for hospital. Every man of them is in a terrible plight for want of care at an earlier

"I inspected the Boers' laager yesterday and was much struck by the ingenuity and energy with which the position was made almost impregnable to assault."

Lord Roberts has forwarded an addi

burg was reoccupied yesterday by General

Victoria's Thanks and "Bobs's" Reply. LONDON, Feb. 28 .- In a dispatch to Lord Roberts, following the announcement of the surrender of General Cronje, her LORD ROBERTS UNABLE TO MOVE | Majesty said: "Accept for yourself and for all under your command my warmest congratulations on this splendid news."

Lord Roberts replied as follows: "All under my command are deeply grateful for your Majesty's most gracious message. Congratulations from their Queen are an honor the soldiers dearly prize."

"THE TURNING OF THE TIDE."

Algernon Charles Swineburne on Lord

Roberts's Achievement. LONDON, March 1 .- Algernon Charles

Swineburne has a poem in the Times this morning under the caption, "The Turning of the Tide," of which the last six lines "The winter day that withered hope and

Shines now triumphant on the turning That sets once more our trust in freedom That leaves a ruthless and a truthless And all base hopes that hailed his cause And England's name a light on land and

VICTOR AND VANQUISHED.

render of General Cronje.

PAARDEBERG, Feb. 27 (Majuba day), 3 a. m .- The British camp was awakened by the continued rattle of rifle fire at daybreak. The news soon arrived that the Canadians while building a trench quite close to the enemy were fusilladed at a range of fifty yards. The Canadians gallantly worked forward and occupied the edge of the trenches along the river, entirely enfilading the Boers. The movement was followed by a cessation of the fire except an occasional solitary shot.

Suddenly a regiment stationed on th crest of a hill perceived a white flag and burst into cheers, thus first announcing the surrender of General Cronje. Shortly afterwards a note reached Lord Roberts bringing tidings of the Boers' uncondi tional surrender, and General Prettyman was sent to accept the surrender.

At about 7 o'clock a small group of me appeared in the distance, crossing the plain towards headquarters. The latter being apprised of General Cronje's approach, Lord Roberts went to the front in the modest cart in which he sleeps and ordered a guard of the Seaforths to line up A group of horsemen then approached On General Prettyman's right rode a elderly man clad in a rough short overcoat a wide-brimmed hat, ordinary tweed trousers and brown shoes. It was the redoubtable Cronje. His face was burned almost black and his curly beard was tinged with

Lord Roberts walked to and fro in fron of the cart until the Boer general arrived when the British commander advanced gravely and kindly saluted the Boer commander. He then motioned General Cronje to a seat in a chair which had been brought for his accommodation, and the two officers conversed through an interpre ter. General Cronje's face was absolutely impassive, exhibiting no eign of his inner his staff when General Prettyman, ad dressing the field marshal, said: "Commandant Cronje, sir."

The commandant touched his hat in salute and Lord Roberts saluted in return The whole group then dismounted and Lord Roberts stepped forward and shook hands with the Boer commander. "You made a gallant defense, sir," was the first salutation of Lord Roberts to the var mished Boer leader.

SCENES IN CRONJE'S LAAGER. Swollen Carcasses of Beasts and Wan,

Haggard Men.

LONDON, March 1.-In a dispatch from Paardeberg, dated Feb. 27, a staff correspondent says: "On my first visit to Gen Cronje's camp I was admitted inside even before the British guard. At every ten paces I came upon the swollen carcasses fore in warfare. These were really underdrop straight down into the opening, it | tors of the Third-avenue company for would not reach the interior. Flat trajec-

tory projectiles would be bound to fail to reach them. "The Boers were lying or sitting on the ground. Their faces were haggard and wan. They said there was not a drop spirits in the laager. Every countenance showed joy at the end of the dreadful siege. Some of them laughed and said they hoped they would soon get whisky. Nearly all the Free Staters spoke English, but there was not a word about fighting for liberty, the only expressions being those of joy over their present deliverance. One man, shaking his fist in the direction of General Cronje, exclaimed: 'That man de-

serves to be shot.' "Not a woman or child in the camp had been hurt, except one girl, who showed an injured finger. There were heart-rending wives, and many of the women cried bitterly. Several youths of from fifteen to eighteen years of age were in camp. The Transvaalers appeared to have lost their afternoon filed his answer. The document

former truculence." BEFORE THE SURRENDER.

Incidents of the Siege of Gen. Cronje's River-Bed Laager.

PAARDEBERG, Feb. 26 .- (Delayed transmission.)-On this, the eighth day of General Cronje's resistance, General Smith-Dorrien has worked up the river bed to within 200 yards of the Boer laager, squeezing the enemy into a more and more confined space. The stay of the British here has not been in any way due to General Cronje, but in order to get supplies and rest the troops, which had become absolutely necessary. Now there are daily arrivals of men, which had at best been intermittent during the last three days. A heavy rain has caused great discomfort to the Brit ish, but greater to the Boers, and the cold winds have killed many sick animals. Last | sel and advice, a meeting of all or a mathe wounded, 170 of whom are now in our | night the river rose and brought down a great number of dead Boer horses.

When the history of Lord Roberts's freely discussed and possibly eliminated, movement is written it will be found that the marching power and magnificent endurance of the British soldier is as great man would be nothing very marvelous, but the three days fighting, at Paardeberg, | Cronje made his magnificent night trek on LONDON, Feb. 28.—The War Office today received a dispetch from General Buller announcing that Pieter's hill, the

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CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

Satisfactory to said plaintiff or would repthis city a couple of weeks ago, when the chandise of United States manufacture
resent the real value of said interest, and consolidation was practically effected, and four missing, and including seven ofthe this city a couple of weeks ago, when the chandise of United States manufacture
resent the real value of said interest, and four Canadian privates wounded.

Lord Roberts has also cabled that Rens(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

Lord Roberts has also cabled that Rens(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

FAILURE OF THE NEW YORK THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant Appointed Receiver for the Concern by a United States Judge.

ARE \$21,000,000

THE MONEY SPENT IN EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Intimation by Russell Sage That Investors in the Road's Securities Have Been Robbed.

LOVEJOY'S REPLY TO FRICK

NSWER TO THE COMPLAINT AGAINST THE CARNEGIE CO.

Result of the Sale of the Erie Telephone Company's System-Bankers Buying Government Bonds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant was to-day appointed receiver of the Third-avenue Railroad Company by Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court. All interests concerned which appeared, including the holders of \$6,000,000 in liens, agreed on Mr. Grant. A day will be fixed by Judge Lacombe about two weeks hence when all other persons interested may be heard and Mr. Grant will then be appointed as permanent receiver. The bill of complaint which was filed by the Old Colony Trust Company, states that the Third-avenue Railroad Company which was incorporated in New York on Oct. 6, 1853, owns many surface railroad lines, that the expenses of recent extensions and improvements now aggregate the sum of \$21,000,000, and that the corporation is unable to pay this debt; also that many creditors are pressing for payment, and the Old Colony Trust Company believes they will bring suits and levy executions on the rolling stock and materials of the company.

The bill also states that a large part o the floating debt consists of loans made by various banks, trust companies and individuals, many of which are wholly unsecured and others secured by deposits of various stocks and bonds as collateral security. The complaint further says that there is great danger that the securities held as collaterals for loans may be thrown upon the market and sold at prices below their real value and the company's system would be dismembered and its valuable easements, franchises and contracts, including its mail contract with the government, would be lost.

The corporation under ordinary circumstances, the bill of complaint alleges, would yield an income of more than sufficient to provide for the expenses of the corporation and pay the interest on its bonds. The present financial condition of the road is due to the expenses of the change of motive power. The answer of the Thirdavenue Company admits all the allegations contained in the bill of complaint and joins in the prayer for the appointment of Mr. Grant as temporary receiver of the road. Previous to the court proceedings the second syndicate which had sought to put the road on its feet announced that it had abandoned the attempt.

The announced opinion of those in charge of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to the effect that of horses and mules tainting the air. It 50 per cent was the intrinsic value of the seems impossible that thousands could stock, without allowing for improvements have endured such a frightful stench. The or reorganization, prevented the break which would inevitably have followed the

withdrawal of the syndicate. Russell Sage was quoted as saying tomoney loaned. He was asked by a committee to use his influence to prevent a receivership, but refused because as a creditor he preferred to take his chances with the courts. He said he had heard many reasons assigned for the road's financial ruin. If it were true that there had been plundering he hoped there would be a full investigation and the guilty ones punished He said that a great responsibility rested on somebody and that those who lost their savings had a right to know the facts.

REPLY TO FRICK'S SUIT.

Complaint of the Plaintiff.

Francis F. T. Lovejoy Answers the

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.-Francis F. T. Lovejoy, former secretary of the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, and one of the defendants in the suit of H. C. Frick against the steel company to determine the value of his holdings in said company, late this in part says, that, being on Jan. 10, of the opinion and belief: "First-That the so-called "ironclad

agreement,' under the provisions whereof the expulsion of the plaintiff from membership in the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, was sought to be accomplished, was in and is, for various reasons not necessary now to be set forth, null and void and of

'Second-That if even the so-called 'ironclad agreement' were in full force and effect, yet no cause existed for the expulsion thereunder of the plaintiff from nembership in the said association "Third-That even if the so-called 'iron clad agreement' were in full force and effect, and even if a technical cause was by certain members believed to exist for the expulsion of the plaintiff from membership in said Carnegie Steel Company, yet, inasmuch as it was and is o vital importance to said Carnegie Steel Company, limited, and to its welfare as a business association, that the plaintiff should continue his membership therein uld continue, as in the past, to aid jority of the shareholders, including the plaintiff, should have been called, at which any differences of opinion might have been

"Fourth-That should the plaintiff have een willing, after this discussion in the limited, and to sell his interest he should be paid by the said association

ment as the purchasers themselves might fix, without consulting with the plaintiff. "I refused to sign when requested so to do, the notice intended to compel, under the so-called 'ironclad agreement,' the withdrawal of the plaintiff from membership in cald Carnegie Steel Company limited, or his expulsion, should he fail or refuse to assign his interest therein for a consideration virtually nominal; and upon the return to Pittsburg of the president of the Carnegie Steel Company, limited on Jan. 17, 1900, I tendered my tesignation from the board of managers of said as-

same day accepted, in my presence. "Continuing of the same opinion and belief as on Jan. 10, as set forth in Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the first paragraph of this

sociation, and my resignation as the sec-

my answer, I further said: "First-The averments of the plaintiff are true as to nearly all of my own knowledge, as to the remainder to the best of MR. CRUMPACKER OF INDIANA my information and belief. "Second-I join with the plaintiff in praying that your honorable body will decree that the plaintiff was on Feb. 1, 1900, and

is still a member of and shareholder in the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, and as such is entitled to all the rights and AND HEATWOLE OF MINNESOTA. privileges thereto pertaining. "Third-I pray your honorable body to declare that I am no more than a nominal defendant in these proceedings, having personally neither taken any part in nor encouraged the acts complained of by the plaintiff and that I stand before the court with clean hands, having sought to do only Majority Who Fell Out of Line. what seems right and just, not influenced

by fear or favor." An order was made in Common Pleas Court late this afternoon giving all the defendants, except three, in the suit entered by H. C. Frick against the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, for an adjustment of his interest in the concern, fifteen days more to file their answer. The exceptions are Henry Phipps, jr., H. M. Curry and

F. F. T. Lovejoy. BELL COMPANY SHUT OUT.

Telephone System.

Effect of the Recent Transfer of Eric INCIDENTS OF THE

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-Much point was made in Wall street to-day of the fact that the acquisition of the Erie Telephone | REPUBLICANS LED INTO PREMATURE Company by the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America will split the Eastern and Western connections of the Bell systems, the Erie being strong in the central and northwestern tier of States. Officers of the Independent Telephone Company declare that the rivalry between their organization and that of the Bell company was not to be of the "cutthroat" variety; particularly was this the case where the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America came, as now, into control of property requiring harmonious co-operation with the Bell system.

William J. Latta, president of the former company, said: "The Erie company represents a consolidation of five subsidiary companies. As far as we know, the Bell people do not own a single share of stock in the Erie company, but their arrangements with the subsidiary companies, whereby the latter are entitled to use the patents of the Bell company in perpetuity, are such that the Bell company has a small percentage of control in each, and represented on the board of each by one director. In accordance with these terms of the contract the Bell company agreed never to enter the territory of the contracting companies and thus, by acquiring control of the Erie company, we have shut out any competition from the Bell company in that particular field. On the other hand, we shall take business from its wires for that territory and it, in like manner, will accommodate us in other quarters. In that sense we have become allies of the other company."

BANKRUPTS DISCHARGED.

Debts of Twenty-Five Men Wiped Out

at New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 28 .- Judge Brown, of the United States District Court, to-day granted discharges to twenty-five bankrupts, among whom were Charles W. Scofield, ex-president of two railroads in Utah, and whose liabilities were \$103,500; George W. Cary, formerly of Wallace & Cary, New Orleans, liabilities, \$189,700; Charles L. Weinberg, formerly in the shoe and clothing business at Cripple Creek, Col., liabili-

ties, \$72,794. A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed to-day against William B. Smith, doing business as Worthington, Smith & Co., wholesale dealers in millinery goods, with branches in Boston and Paris. Mr. Smith has been in business for over forty years, formerly had a large and prosperous business, and a few years ago was estimated to be worth \$400,000. The liabilities are \$240,000, and assets estimated at \$175,000. Judge Brown, of the United States District Court, appointed a receiver for the prop-

Leopold Stern has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$55,200. All the debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Stern & Co., formerly dealers in men's furnishings.

PURCHASING BONDS.

National Banks Adding to Their Holdings of National Securities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-Within the last ten days the national banks of this city have been large purchasers of United States bonds. No accurate figures can be obtained, but it is believed that twentyfive of the forty-five national banks of New York have added materially to their bond holdings. The result of this buying is largely responsible for the recent advance in the price of these government securities. The 3 per cents. of 1908, for example, have risen, in less than two weeks, 21/2 per cent. the fours of 1907, 31/2 per cent., and the fives of 1904, 3 to 31/2 per cent. Bankers say the bonds they are purchasing now will be used to increase circulation, if the currency bill becomes a law. The 2 per cents., as provided by the currency bill, were sold today for future delivery, 106 being bid and 107 asked.

Sewer-Pipe Trust Perfected.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 .- The manufacturers of sewer pipe from various parts of the country, who have been at the Fifthavenue Hotel for more than a week, have formed a combination taking in the majority of the firms in the United States. The capitalization of the new organization is \$10,000,000. There are said to be fortyfive sewer pipe works in the country, and of these twenty-eight are in the combinatories of R. M. Francy and W. B. and Elmer E. Francy, of Toronto, O.; O. C. Barber and D. E. Hill, Akron, O.; James Porter, of New Cumberland, W. Va.; C. A. & John Freeman, of Ohio, and several manufacturers from Michigan. It is the general belief that most of the other owners will join the new combination sooner or later. Who the officers of the new company will

be is not known as yet. The Sheet-Steel Trust.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.-Further details in as the American Sheet Steel Company. The capital stock will be \$52,000,000, distock. A charter will shortly be ar for in New Jersey. Since the meeting

PORTO RICAN TARIFF BILL AMEND-ED AND PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

retary thereof, which resignations were the | Six Republicans Voted Nay and Four Democrats Deserted Their Party

and Supported the Measure.

LITTLEFIELD OF MAINE, FLETCHER

Lorimer of Illinois, and McCall of Massachusetts the Members of the

Substitute Defeated by 160 to 174, Motion to Commit Lost by 160 to 172,

and Bill Adopted by 172 to 161.

DEBATE

APPLAUSE BY MR. CUMMINGS.

Speeches by Messrs. Payne, Sibley and Others-Text of the Amendments-A Preamble Inserted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The battle over the Porto Rican tariff bill ended in the House to-day in a sweeping victory for the Republicans. The bill, amended as agreed on at the conference of Republicans on Monday night, so as to reduce the tariff from 25 to 15 per cent. of the American tariff, and limiting its life to two years, was passed by a vote of 172 yeas to 161 nays. Six Republicans voted with the op-

position against the bill. They were: E. D. CRUMPACKER, of Indiana. LOREN FLETCHER, of Minnesots. JOEL P. HEATWOLE, of Minnesota. C. E. LITTLEFIELD, of Maine.

WILLIAM LORIMER, of Illinois SAMUEL M. M'CALL, of Massachusetts. Four Democrats voted with the Repubicans for the bill. Their names follow: ROBERT C. DAVEY, of Louisiana. ADOLPH MEYER, of Louisiana.

MARION DEVRIES, of California. J. C. SIBLEY, of Pennsylvania In addition Mr. Warner (Rep., Ill.) was paired against the bill with Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) for it. Two other Republicans-Mr. Lane, of Iowa, and Mr. Faris, of Indiana-were absent and unpaired. They were understood to be against the bill. Four Democrats who were opposed to the bill-Messrs. Fleming of Georgia, Small of North Carolina, Smith of Kentucky and Stallings of Alabama-were absent and unpaired. Other pairs were Gibson of Tennessee, Reeves of Illinois, Boutelle of Maine, Harmer of Pennsylvania, Bailey of Kansas, Sheldon of Michigan, Wadsworth of New York (all Republicans) for the bill, with Tate of Georgia, Sparkman of Florida, Fox of Mississippi, Bellamy of North

Virginia (all Democrats) all against the

Carolina, Cox of Tennessee and Epes of

SICK MEN VOTED. Herculean efforts had been made to get out the full vote, and this led to some remarkable incidents. Six men were brought from beds of sickness; two of them from hospitals. Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, his wire and physician. He sat bundled up near the entrance until his vote was given and then withdrew. It was felt that the strain would be severe on him, Mr. Tawney, the Republican whip, urged

that the bill might be lost by this one vote Mr. Brownlow said: "I would rather lose my life than see this

bill defeated." Mr. Tawney and three assistants were out in carriages until last midnight accounting for every vote, and Mr. Underwood, the Democratic whip, was similarly

Three Democrats were brought from sick The first test to-day was on a substitute offered by Mr. McCall in behalf of the opposition. It was the original Payne bill for free trade with Porto Rico and was defeated-160 to 174. Only five Republicans voted for the substitute. Mr. Fletcher (Rep., Minn.) who subsequently voted to recommit and against the bill, voted against the substitute. A motion to recommit it, which followed, shared a similar were followed with eager interest by thousands of spectators, who packed the galleries to suffocation. The Republicans indulged in a demonstration of wild jubilation when the final result was announced.

PAYNE'S AMENDMENT. Immediately after the reading of the journal this morning the clerk began reading the bill for amendment under the fiveminute rule. When Section 3 was reached Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, offered the following substitute for that section:

"Sec. 3. That on and after the passage of this act all merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rice and coming into Porto Rico from the United duties which are required to be levied, collected and paid upon like articles chandise imported from foreign countrie merchandise of Porto Rican manufacture coming into the United States and withment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon manufacture; such tax to be paid by iner of internal revenue and to be convenient to the port of entry of sa merchandise in the United States, and to be nissioner of internal revenue, with the an proval of the secretary of the tream shall prescribe, and on all articles of me